Doomed to Defent.

that The upheaval over that law, our rence of the political quarrels on national leaders, the austerity of tent harrison, together with the his Cabinet, all contributed

There seemed to be a fatality the presence of the Maine states as a member of both Garfield's and isen's Cabinets. Most of the troubies arried's short reign in the White of were due to Blaine. Considerable e friction in Harrison's Cabinet was to Blaine.

of State very much after the fashion that Lincoln treated William H. Seward, his Secretary. In other words, both Lin-coln and Harrison reserved to themselves the right to amend all important docu-ments prepared by their Secretaries of

oppose his renomination

ment of protest against Hill, who had forced at what was known as the snap con-vention of February, 1892, a declaration that he should be nominated for the Presi-

Forced by Whitney.

struggle. Cleveland at no time could be sure of the necessary two-thirds vote to tominate him until Mr. Whitney had conferred with the Indiana delegation. After that conference Mr. Whitney, sitting at is desk in the Richelieu Hotel, dictated the following despatch:

Hon. Grover Cleveland, Buzzard's Bay Indiana has just promised to vote for You. This is the first breakup. You will

But Gorman mystericusly disar roker, who on the surface was op-

veland.

was at this time that many of the democrats of the country visited ithey and offered him the nomina-President, declaying that Demo-all complexions would unite in mation. The pink flush of excite-one to Whitney's face, but quickly code especially to the California ats, who were most insistent that manipated, he was there for the ation of Cleveland. It has always also believed the Reed candidacy was swept away like a toothpick in a gale and Mc-miley was nominated on the first ballot, the vote being for him, 661½; Reed, 84½; ion of Cleveland. It has always residered one of the incontroverse of Democratic national politics of Democratic national poli on of Illinois, William E. Rus-lassachusetts and Gov. Robert on of Pennsylvania. But true d. as illustrated in that despatch and, Whitney and Herrick and and brought in Cleveland a win-er first ballot, but with only ten eighth votes to spare. The as Cleveland, 6174; Hill, 144; E. Morrison, 3; Campbell, 2; Gor-President in that convention?" cland, Whitney and Herrick and lends brought in Cleveland a win-the first ballot, but with only ten me-eighth votes to spare. The was Cleveland, 61714; Hill, 114; 103; Morrison, 3; Campbell, 2; Gor-gol-g; Carlisle, 14; Stevenson, 16 2-3; on. Russell and Whitney, each 1, 900; 2. Necessary to choice, 607.

Memorable for Oratory.

oratory that convention was made

on that time Harrison was doomed

was Harrison's Secretary of

harrison, however, was a strong char-cier. He virtually upset Blaine's South merican reciprocity policy. As a mat-er of fact Harrison treated his Secretary

State.
Shortly before the Republican national convention of 1892 Gen. James S. Clarkson, chairman of the national committee, visited President Harrison in the White House and candidly told him that even if renominated he could not be reelected. By that visit President Harrison became aware that the national committee would oppose his renomination.

Sends for John C. New.

Livery member of the Democratic State committee from New York save one had signed a public document to the effect that Cleveland, if nominated, could not carry the State. William R. Grace, Frederic R. Coudert and other leading anti-Hill Democrats had inaugurated a movement of protest against Hill, who had forced at what was a general demand for an electicity of the currency. The frequent changes of the teriff had contributed to the uneasing in the Western States.

Hanna Booms McKinley.

Facilities

The Grace-Coudert people were known as the anti-snappers. They all moved on Chicago and joined hands with Mr. Whitney, who in Democratic national politics was known then, and has been known since, as one of the greatest organizers of big political movements. It was a terrific struggle. Cleveland at no time could be sure of the necessary two third terrific struggles.

be nominated on the first ballot.

W. C. WHITNEY.

"If that is of any value to you," said Mr. Whitney to The Sun correspondent, you are at liberty to take a copy of it

you are at merty to take a copy of a for your newspaper."

From that instant Whitney was certain of Cleveland's nomination. He was all seremity and confidence. The opposition, becoming aware of Hill's weakness, turned to Arthur Pue Gorman of Mary-land. But Gorman mystericusty, disan-In reality he was in the Whitney And for that matter so was Rich-

But Mr. Whitney had many difficulties a surmount before he and his friends, blady Herrick, Mr. Grace and Mr. addert were victorious. They also had be aid of many influential Democrats other States. Might Have Been President.



Northern States.

He was confronted by McKinley's silverideas. These Northern States, especially New York, fretted over McKinley's nomination because of this record. ley's nomination because of this record, declaring that any man who had voted in the House of Representatives for silver as currency could not have their support. But Hanna persisted and faced the coming war. His chief opponent was Thomas C. Platt, then the undisputed Republican leader of New York State. At the Republican State convention of New York held in New York city, March 24, 1894, Platt saw to it that the Republicans of the commonwealth were put on record for the

commonwealth were put on record for the gold standard.

With the Republicans of the State so committed, and with many other States supporting Platt, the battle opened at St. Lonis in June of that year. Influential Western Republicans, or rather those from the middle Western States, joined hands with Platt and his associates, and they fought Hanna to a standstill. they fought Hanna to a standstill.

Adopts Gold Standard.

Eventually Hanna capitulated and the Republican national platform for that year declared for the gold standard. When that platform was read in the conwhen that platform was read in the convention a separate vote was taken on the financial plank and the gold standard plank won by a vote of 812½ to 110½.

About fifty delegates who favored silver left the convention and bolted the Republican party. They were headed by Henry M. Teller of Colorado, Fred T. Dubois of Idaho, Frank J. Cannon of Utah. Charles A. Hartman of Montana, Richard F. Pettigrew of South Dakota and A. C.

memorable by the speech of W. Bourke quickly became converted to the silver is-

the first build by a vote of 25 belower. We demonstrated on the latticelidal to the lattice of t

Had to Fight Bland.

Bryan's nomination, however, was not a topular crace in the Western States.
The farmers were miserately poor. There was a general demand for an elselicity of the currency. The frequent changes of the terrif had contributed to the uneasting had been taken up as a party issue.

Hanna Bouns McKinley.

Early in 1891 Marcus A Hanna of Cicc.
India, who for years had been a warm personni from the Eopathican party what it was his by right and title that Bryan measured from the Eopathican party and an even concrete the issue, whereas Bland had led year after year in the Eopathican party what it was his by right and title that Bryan mersonni from the Eopathican party what it was his by right and title that Bryan hersonni from the Eopathican party what was acconvert and a new concrete the issue, whereas Bland had led year after year in the first combine to the Republican party what was acconvert and a new concrete the issue, whereas Bland had led year after year in the first combine to the Republican party what was publicled by the Democratic party. Humansely wealthy, with vast resources in the financial and commercial two files and John R. McLean of Ohio and had a dozen to the Democratic party. Humansely wealthy, with vast resources in the financial and commercial two files and John R. McLean of Ohio and had a dozen others.

There were 30 delegates in the conventions: Alabama, S. Arkunses, street, and J. S. C. Blackburn of Change and John R. McLean of Ohio and had a dozen others.

There were 30 delegates in the conventions: Alabama, S. Arkunses, street, and J. S. C. Blackburn of Circular and Conventions: Alabama, S. Arkunses, street, and the convention of the Worthern States, especially New York, frested over McKinley's nomination because of this record decirring that any man who had voted.

fierce between Bland and Bryan. Both gained on the succeeding ballots, but slowly and surely Bryan forged ahead, and on the fifth ballot Bryan's vote was 652 and Bland had dwindled to 11 votes. Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania retained his strength to the last at 95 votes. In the convention when Bryan was nominated 182 votes, were not recorded. 162 votes were not recorded.

Bryan's peroration concerning the pressing of the brow of labor and the crucifying on the cross of gold was not original. It was first used on the floor

For President: William McKinley William J. Bryan POPULAR VOTE.

Gently but firmly he settled all the dif-

ferences that had hung over his party for many years. He was a prodigious favor-ite. He was greatly beloved by his party and he was graciousness itself and cour-teousness personified to his Democratic opponents. The political affliction of his administration was the death of Garret

Senator Quay sat down after sending his amendment to the reading clerk a SUN correspondent left his seat and went to the Senator at the head of the Pennsylvania delegation.

"Please explain. Senator." he asked.
"the real purpose of your amendment?"
"The real purpose of that amendment, my son," replied Senator Quay, "is that before midnight Mr. Hanna will withdraw his opposition to the nomination of Roosevelt for Vice-President."

Honna Capitulates.

THE SUN correspondent found Senator Hanna at the head of the Ohio delegates. "What about this Quay amendment?" he

asked.

"If you and the other correspondents will be at the Hotel Walton to-night," replied Senator Hanna. "I will have a dictated statement prepared which will clear the way for the nomination of Roosevelt for Vice-President."

That night Senator Hanna issued his statement and the following morning Senator Quay withdrew his amendment, and in due time McKinley and Roosevelt were nominated.

were nominated.

The Democratic convention of 1900 was held in Kansas City. Mr. Bryan was in full control of its deliberations. He received the unan mous vote of the convention for renomination. William A. Baker of Ohio, in seconding the nomination of Bryan uttered this percation: nation of Bryan, uttered this peroration: Planted upon this rock of ages, th Planted upon this rock of ages, the unsafe. They desired to select a mar Democratic party in all these gathered with whom to oppose Roosevelt, but neve States and Territories will go forth to with Hanna's connivance or consent. blessed battle under his gallant and glorious and knightly leadership, as we lift him aloft in our hearts and scribe his ing invocation that is our war cry of

He has sounded forth the trumpet

In the McKinley convention was william

J. Bryan, then not quite 35 years old.
Bryan was there as a newspaper correspondent for the Omaha World-Herald.
Turning one day to a friend in the corresis of dent's row in the convention Bryan said:

Are you going to vote for me in the Democratic convention up at Chicage?

"What for, sergent-at-arms?" queried the friend, who was Major Alfred J. Stofer of Washington.

"Not by any means," replied Bryan.

"Not by any means," replied Rossevelt.

Major Stofer grinned at what he thought was one of Bryan's pleasantries.

Major Stofer grinned at what he stores greating the production of the strongent in that convention?

Major Stofer grinned at what he strongen are strongen as the combination with Matthew Stanley of thought was one of Bryan's pleasantries. Bryan had been sent to Congress from his State on a tariff reform issue early in the second Cleveland Administration. He quickly became converted to the silver is—

"If you nominate Rossevelt," said he.

"If you nominate Rossevelt,"

palpably erroneous to old timers in politial afairs that at times it

Colonel Knew the Game.

Roosevelt knew the Game.

Roosevelt knew the political game from the gutter to the throne. In 1882 and 1883 he was an Assemblyman for the State of New York by the will of Jacob Hess, one of the machine leaders of the New York county committee. His early associates in that machine, originally built up by Chester A. Arthur and Hank Smith. Police Commissioner for New York, were notable machinists in political affairs, just like John J. O'Brien, Robert G. McCord. Bernard Biglin, Michael Cregan, Jacob M. Patterson, Frank Raymond and John Collins, most of whom have passed away, but Mr. Figlin is skill to the fore and is counted as one of the best repositories of the secrets of those days. In those days Mr. Roosevelt consorted with the shorthairs in the day and with the spiketails in the evening.

Several months before the Republican convention of 1904 President Roosevelt became imbued with the idea that Marcus A. Hanna was to be pitted against him for the president.

Hanna Not a Candidate.

A Hanna was to be pitted against him for the nomination. The fact is that Mr. Hanna never was a candidate for the nomination. It is true that many im-portant Republicans who had been sub-stantial financial supporters of their party believed President Roosevelt to be upsafe. They desired to select a man

In his dying hours Mr. Hanna said to the writer at the Arlington Hotel in Wash

is thinking when he believes I am a candidate for the nomination. In the arst place, I am dying; in the second place could I live I couldn't be nominated and thirdly, if I could be nominated I couldn't be elected. The President should know that I am too good a Republican to split my party by any act of mine."

Judge Parker also sent a similar telegram to S nator Carmack of Tennesse, as follows:

The nomination of a candidate for Vice President was delayed while the delegates went back over the Presidential nom nation. All night the convention o ators pointed out that Judge Parker had be nominated not necessary with the with the horough understanding of ninewith the horongh understanding of infe-tenths of the delegates that he was a gold standard man. In view of the fact that the gold standard had been established by law it was clearly et to he hat Judge Parker's telegrain: were entirely

President and the fight was on.

Roosevelt Doubtful. The striking feature of the campaign were Judge Parker's charge that the great corporations of the country were great corporations of the country were contributing to the campaign chest of President Roosevelt and the furious denial by President Roosevelt. It was known then that it sident Roosevelt, like President Lincoln forty years before, was exceedingly doubtful of his election. Especially in the last week of the campaign was Roosevelt terribly anxious and fearful of defeat.

There were no outward indications that

paign was too seven territory anxious and fearful of defeat.

There were no outward indications that he should have indulged in these sentiments. It was clear as noonday all over the country that the followers of Col. Bryan would not support Judge Parker. These Bryan men were in a retaliatory mood, and wherever you travelled this was distinctly apparent. Without a united Democratic national party and unless aid could come to Parker from dissatisfied Republicans and unless Parker had a proportion of the independent vote of the country he could not hope for an election. Never at any moment during the campaign were thire indications that Judge Parker had this support. There were sizns that individual Republicans did not like President Roosevelt, but they were not general. Therefore it has never been quite understood way President Roosequite understood way President Roose-veit became almost panicstricken in the closing days of the campaign and con-ferred with the late Edward H. Harriman Result in 1904.

The vote in the electoral college was

Commercial revolution was in the air. Uncertainty penetrated the smallest marts of trade.

Taft Choice Over Boot.

In April, 1907, President Roosevelt was asked in the White House by an old

In April, 1907, President Roosevelt was asked in the White House by an old friend:

"Who is to succeed you?"

"Taft or Root," he replied.

"Is that the order in which they are named in your mind?"

"Yos."

"Why?"

"Taft," replied President Roosevelt,

"will inherit much of the strength that came to me in 1904. Root is now on a tour of the South American republics. He may distinguish himself on the trip in such a way as to lead to great prominence for him before the American people."

Later President Roosevelt decided to nominate his Secretary of War, Willi un H. Taft. He directed Taft's nomination for the Presidency with the same assumption of authority that President Andrew Jackson dictated the nomination of his successor. Martin Van Buren. The nomination of Van Buren by such methods eventually led to disaster in the Democratic national party of those times. The dominating force of Roosevelt in nominating Taft out of hand has resulted in seeming disaster to the Republican party of these times.

At the convention of the Republican party held in Chicago in the second week of June, 1908, it was accepted that Taft was to be nominated at the behest of Rooseveit. Lurking in all the secret councils of that convention, though, was a plan to nominate Roosevelt by a stampede movement. There was not a person on that occasion, high or humble who was not perfectly aware of it. It, was essayed in the convention, but it failed because the delegates understood the original plan to nominate Taft, and they would not depart from it even if some person had changed his mind.

Taft Gets Nomination.

He was permitted to select the city in which the convention was held, to mains the committee on resolutions, and all Democrats accepted all planks for the platform that Bryan and his intimate friends presented. There was not even a contest at Denver, a remarkable evidence of harmony in a Democratic national convention. The candidate for Vice-President was John W. Egra of

and determined in that campaign, as Tilden and Cleveland did years before, and insisted upon "tariff for revenue only" he would have triumphed at the

poils.

Bryan, however, never was partial to the tariff issue as the principle issue of a national campaign. Invariably he provided for himself a bunch of little issues, or rather local issues, calculated to carry out the memorable phrase of Gen. Hancock in 1880, "The tariff issue is a local one."

Roosevelt Dodged Tariff.

For that matter President Roosevelt never has desired to bring forward the

never has desired to bring forward the tariff as an issue of great moment. Both Bryan and Roosevelt were familiar with the fact that keen struggles over the tariff have brought complications to most candidates for the Presidency.

The Mills tariff law was principally responsible for the defeat of Cleveland in 1883. The McKinley law of 1890 was the chief contributing influence for the defeat of Harrison in 1892. The Wilson tariff bill in Cleveland's second administration was not second to the silver issue in destroying the conservative Democrats. The Dinglev law of McKinley's first administration led McKinley himself at Buffalo to declare that the time had come for his party to revise the

nimeli at Bunalo to declare that the time had come for his party to revise the schedules.

President Roosevelt on his accession took no steps to heed the warnings of that speech, and for eight years the complaints had been accumulating and Mr. Taft was to be confronted with these complications in his campaign. The complications in his campaign. The convention that had nominated him had called for the revision of the tariff sched-ules. He was committed to that policy.

called for the revision of the that policy.

With all that exhibition of harmony at Denver Col. Bryan could make no headway in his third campaign for the Presidency. Many Democrats would not vote for him. He could gain no accessions from the Republicans or the independents. He was doomed to defeat from the start. Disatisfied as many were with the Republican national party, they felt they could afford to stand the evils of which they were aware tather than those that might come to them under Bryan.

Knew He Could Not Win

Bryan has observed even only recently; "I have become convinced that I could never get enough Democrats to vote for me to elect me President."

Prices in Kentucky 15 Years Ago. From the Milton News.

The following prices prevailed on the Miton market fifteen years ago: Eggs, 8 cents; butter, choice, 7 cents; common, 4 cents; hens, 6 cents; roosters, 3 cents turkeys, over fifteen pounds, 8 cents; geese, 5 cents; ducks, 6 cents; goose eggs, 20 cents, and duck eggs, 10 cents. Some difference in the prices now.